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Our new lines of English walking canes have style and finish that will appeal to anyone who admires a nobby cane.

The finest and most rare woods in the world are used in making them and the variety is so large any body can choose one that will meet his own particular ideas. Any one can be suited as to price also. Prices 25c to 15.00 each.

J. G. Jamieson
DRUGGIST

One-Half The World

wears glasses but, not half of that half wear the right glasses.

Wrong glasses are often worse than none, they are a constant strain to the eyes. Be on the safe side; let us give your eyes a careful examination.

G. H. Taylor
Jeweler & Optician



Montague Black Fox Exchange
Correspondence Solicited
L. M. McKinnon, Manager
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BIRTHS

VESEY.—At York, Nov. 9, to Archie and Mrs. Vesey, a son.

MARRIAGES

HALLÉN—DEWAR.—At Regina, on Nov. 1, 1913, by Rev. Canon Hill, George M. Hallén to Miss Annie Dewar, formerly of this city.

HAUFMAN—RAYMOND.—At Jersey City, N. J., on Nov. 1, 1913, Frederick Huffman to Mrs. Robert Raymond (formerly Miss Ethel Dewar of this city).

(From yesterday's Evening Guardian)
DICK-HOUSTON.—At Rosetown, on the 21st, Oct. by the Rev. R. D. Windsor, Alex. Dick, Plumbridge, Sask. to Ella Gray Houston daughter of John Houston, Mayfield, Prince Edward Island.

BARK WAS FIFTY-SIX DAYS ON A TRIP.

HALIFAX, Nov. 11.—After sixty-six days' battle against the elements, the Norwegian bark Alexander Lawrence, crept into port from Rio Janeiro. The bark had become encircled with barnacles to such an extent that it impeded the sailing of the vessel and reduced her speed nearly half. In South American waters, where the Alexander Lawrence has been sailing all summer, the barnacles quickly form on the hull and have to be scraped off the ship to keep up even moderate speed. The hull will be thoroughly scraped and then the Norwegian vessel will go to Restigouche to load lumber for the West Indies.

Capt. Neilson reports bad weather nearly the entire trip, and as the bark was sailing in ballast, she was considerably storm-tossed. The usual trip from Rio takes about thirty-five days, so that it may be seen from the Alexander Lawrence's trip just what barnacles on a hull will do.

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DIARY OF EVENTS

TODAY.

City Magistrate's Court, 9 a. m.
Supreme Court, 11 a. m.
Football match, St. Francis Xavier's vs. St. Dunstan's, A. A. A. grounds, 3 p. m.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1913

GRAIN ELEVATOR.

A proposal to erect a grain elevator for Prince Edward Island has come up incidentally in connection with the rolled oats mill proposition with which our readers are already familiar. If any one of the Maritime Provinces needs a grain elevator more than either of the others, that one is certainly Prince Edward Island whose grain production far exceeds that of the others and which is much more dependent upon its grain and grain products than either of the others. New Brunswick and Nova Scotia have their elevators at St. John and Halifax, half the cost in each case having been defrayed by the Dominion Government. Similar expenditures are being made lavishly in the West, and why not for Prince Edward Island?

Mr. Donald Nicholson, M. P., is at present in Ottawa interviewing the authorities on this subject. We have no doubt that he will faithfully and persistently press the claims of his province and that he will receive a sympathetic hearing from the ministers, but his case would be made much stronger if the local authorities, civic and provincial, would take united action to strengthen his hands while at the capital. Pressure and pull are strong factors in the political world. We have both and the friendly attitude of the Dominion Government towards the claims of Prince Edward Island indicate that now is the time to bring this pressure and pull to bear upon the elevator question.

In connection with the proposed rolled oats mill the elevator would be invaluable, and the offer of the Prince Edward Island Cereal Company to pay half the cost makes the proposition a most attractive one at present. No time should therefore be lost in pressing the matter upon the authorities at Ottawa and insisting upon the rights of the province. The government has been fairly generous to us in the past; they have recognized our rights when presented and have been sympathetic towards our natural disadvantages. There is every reason to believe that our claims in the matter of a grain elevator will also be recognized if so pressed that the authorities will see that we need it and are united in demanding it.

An elevator in which our grains would be properly and officially graded would mean very much to the farmers of the whole province. It would settle once and for all the question of grading and would prevent the frequent misunderstandings and losses that arise from the bulk of different qualities, purchased in small lots from different individuals and selling the mixture unnamed, ungraded and unknown. We trust that the Board of Trade and the City Council will take up this matter at once and press it. A grant of \$50,000 to the province will not, we feel assured, be regarded as exorbitant, seeing that such concessions have been made to other less needy provinces.

A TARIFF DELUSION

We have been hearing from Liberal platforms and Liberal newspapers that a reduction in tariffs is essential to insure a reduction in the present high cost of living. Eighteen months ago these same speakers and writers seldom or ever mentioned reduction, but pretended to be concerned about an upward revision of the tariff in consequence of Mr. Borden's return to power. Finding no political capital to be made out of that bogey they evidently consider it good policy to decry the tariff which they rigorously kept enforced for sixteen years, and allege that a reduction is the only remedy for the steadily increasing cost of living.

The same mistaken argument was used by President Wilson and his supporters in the United States, when urging the placing of the U. S. tariff in the melting pot. One of the staunchest supporters of Mr. Wilson was Collier's; and now that revision has taken place, what do we find that journal admitting? In its issue of 26th ult., an article by Mr. R. M. McClintock appears under the heading "Delusions of the New Tar-

iff" from which we take the following: "There is every indication, therefore, of an ACTUAL INCREASE IN THE COST OF LIVING IN 1914, instead of the decrease that the Democrats said would follow a lower tariff. If prices are higher, then the condition of the workingman will not be improved unless he receives an actual increase in wages. He is far more liable, in some industries, to receive a decrease, for many manufacturers have already threatened such a proceeding, if for no other reason than as a punishment to their employees for having voted the Democratic ticket.

"Just how greatly business will be permanently stimulated, if at all, by the Underwood Bill, time alone will tell. With a PROBABLE INCREASE in the cost of living, however, and with wages remaining stationary, which is certainly the best that may be expected for the present, it will be a good while before the effect of a stimulated business reaches the people, especially as there is no compulsion of any kind put upon industry to make it share prosperity with the people.

"It is not the intention in this article to predict dire disaster for the country. There is no indication of any such calamity. But, on the other hand, NEITHER DOES IT FEEL THERE IS IN PROSPECT ANY MATERIAL IMPROVEMENT IN THE CONDITION OF THE AVERAGE MAN. It looks, therefore, as if the future might hold some interesting moments for those politicians, of both old parties, who have for so many years preached that tariff revision, up or down, meant the solution of the nation's problems.

"It is necessary that the PEOPLE SHOULD BE TAUGHT the relative INSIGNIFICANCE OF THE TARIFF before they can be prevailed upon to devote their attention to other and bigger problems. Unless all signs fail, they are to learn, within a very few months, HOW SLIGHT IS THE EFFECT OF THE TARIFF either high or low, upon the income of the average man."

This, it must be remembered, is the conviction of a journal which has studied economic problems more deeply and carefully than almost any of its contemporaries on this continent. It is satisfied that a downward revision of the tariff will not benefit the average consumer one iota, but will merely provide further profits for the big middlemen, importers, and the distributing magnates.

If the "sweeping reductions" made in the U. S. tariff are to have no appreciable effect in the cost of living, what possible benefit would the Canadian consumer obtain by similar tinkering operations? The more probable effect would be to close our factories or transfer them across the boundary, taking half our population with them.

VOICE FROM THE WHEAT FIELDS OF SASKATCHEWAN

Sir,—I thought a few lines from a former P. E. Islander might not be out of place at the present time and while it is foreign to my purpose in this short letter to say very much about conditions in this Western Country, still I hope that my remarks may be of interest to many of your readers. Well there was certainly a bumper crop of grain out in this country this year and from all parts comes accounts that the crops never were better. In the first part of the harvest the weather could not be any better than it was. About the 20th, of September the first rain came but it did not last very long and on the 24th, we had quite a flurry of snow. Of course it did not last but it delayed threshing to quite an extent.

After this it cleared up again and people were all of the opinion that the weather had cleared up for quite a while, but they were doomed to disappointment, when on Oct. 6th, another snow storm set in, and that time it was a pretty bad one. There fell between five and six inches on the level and it remained for over a week before it melted off. It was over two weeks before threshing was resumed, and it was quite a loss to the farmers that did not have their grain threshed, because the grain that was out in the storm would not pass as first grade.

The wages were good out here for harvesting this year, being from three to three and a half dollars per day and board. But when a person takes it into consideration the long days they work out here, from sunrise until after sundown, the harvesters do not get paid any too high for their services.

I think the people out here are about the best hearted people that one could meet anywhere. The way they feed the harvesters is a caution—on the very best of everything that money can procure. They have a cook car and everywhere the threshing machine goes it is taken along. Generally two girls do the cooking, sometimes one but she has to be pretty smart to do it. At four o'clock in the afternoon lunch is taken out to the field and the machine is stopped and all hands congregate around and eat until they are satisfied.

I think, in the course of a few short years, that the harvest excursions from eastern Canada will be a thing of the past, because every year a large number of harvesters come up from the Western States of Minnesota, South Dakota and from a way down a good deal farther. An idea may be had of the distance they do come from the following incident: Not far from here a harvestier died in a little town named Bienfait. It was found out that he came from Alabama. He was a very hard drinker and came into town and spent all his wages with the exception of a few cents. It was his boast always when drinking that he would like to die with a bottle in his hand. The night he died he was drinking with

some of his companions and they wanted him to go with them and they would put him to bed in a hotel. He refused to go with them and he bought another bottle to drown his sorrows. Then he went up into the hay loft of a livery barn to sleep. Next morning he was found dead and the almost empty bottle was still clutched in his listless fingers. The expense of his burial had to be paid by his town.

The tight money question played quite an important part in this Western Country, and there is no doubt that it would have been felt much worse only there was such a good crop this year.

Wheat at the present time is only bringing 63 cents per bushel which is rather low for this time of the year. It has not been so low for quite a while.

As the sun is sinking in the west and the gloom of approaching night is beginning to settle over the prairie I will lay my pen away for this time.

I am Sir &c,
JOSEPH MCCOURT.
Estevan, Sask.

THIS DATE IN HISTORY

1770—Joseph Hopkinson, author of "Hail Columbia," born. Died Jan. 15, 1842.

1810—France annexed the Valais in Switzerland, with the view of securing the road over the Simplon.

1829—Troops at Monterey revolted against the governor of California.

1863—Don Ignacio Comonfort, a president of Mexico who encouraged American influences, assassinated. Born in Pueblo, Mexico, March 12, 1812.

1865—Elizabeth C. Caskell, a noted novelist, died in Hampshire, Eng. Born in Chelsea, Eng., Sept. 21, 1810.

1898—Earl of Minto took the oath of office as Governor General of Canada.

1912—Jose Canalejas Mendes, prime minister of Spain, assassinated by an anarchist.

THE HUMAN PROCESSION

William Collin the well known actor, was born in New York City, Nov. 12, 1869.

Congratulations to: James Creelman, famous journalist and war correspondent, 54 years old today.

Freston Lea, former governor of Delaware, 72 years old today.

Amedee Emmanuel Forget, member of the Canadian senate, 66 years old today.

George Primrose, one of the famous veterans of American ministries, 61 years old today.

TODAY WE CELEBRATE

BEGAD, ONCE WORLD METROPOLIS, CELEBRATES ITS BIRTHDAY TODAY.

Bagdad, in the days of its greatest glory the metropolis of the world, will celebrate today the 1,500th anniversary of its founding by Caliph Almansur. It was in the ninth century that Haroun Al Raschid, of blessed memory, raised the city to its highest degree of splendor. The ancient Mesopotamian municipality, known to Occidental readers as the scene of several of the tales of the "Arabian Nights," is likely to again become an important trade center by the building of the Bagdad railway.

German construction companies are pushing the line eastward from Konia, the terminus of the Antolian railway, to Bagdad, and an English company is building a steel highway connecting the city with the Persian Gulf. The railway passes Taurus, the birthplace of St. Paul, and the ruins of Nineveh and Babylon, the crumbled capitals of the ancient world. Near Bagdad the vast palace of King Nebuchadnezzar is now completely excavated. Bagdad's grandeur has vanished almost as completely as that of Potosi, the Bolivian town that was once the metropolis of the New World. The railway, however, is likely to make Bagdad's narrow labyrinthine streets echo again to the hum of industry, and to restore at least in part the prosperity of its once busy bazaars. In Bagdad the old world and the new will meet, linked by a band of steel. Already the one-time brilliant capital of the caliph's empire is awakening from its slumber and stretching out an eager, itching palm to the advance guard of the tourist army that will soon advance upon it, drawn by the lure of the immortal name of Haroun Al Raschid. The New World congratulates the fallen capital of the Old on its birthday, and wishes it many happy returns.

If you want a cure for that cough—one that won't effect the stomach and that will allay all irritation besides curing the cough—try Rexall Cherry Bark Cough Syrup. It is easy to take and most wonderfully efficient in results. Two sizes 50c. and 25c. a bottle, money back if dissatisfied. The MacKinnon Drug Co., Corner Great George and Kent Sts.—Met.

OYSTER FARMING PROFITABLE

Scientific Oyster Farming has long since passed the experimental stage having been successfully conducted for many years in Europe, Asia and United States waters and has proved in these situations a stable industry yielding large returns.

The Dominion Government has recently conferred powers of ownership of areas suitable for private oyster culture on the Local Government, thus opening to Prince Edward Island a new source of wealth hitherto unexploited. A company with the capital, appliances and a sane management, to succeed requires but one more essential, that is, Grounds suitable for Oyster propagation, and adaptation to the production of Oysters of uniform growth, Conformation and of the finest flavours.

The Malpeque Curtain Island Cup Oyster—the highest grade of Malpeque Oyster grown is obtained only on the few deep water beds of Curtain Island and is acknowledged to be the best Oyster in the world.

The Malpeque Silver Foxes and Oysters, Limited, have acquired one of the choicest areas for oyster cultivation in Malpeque Bay, 140 acres paralleling Curtain Island Reef on the east side and is deep water bottom. The depth of water, character of bottom, and location, place the desirability of this holding second to none. They are among the few companies who can enter into the cultivation of Curtain Island Cup Oysters which always bring the highest prices. They have also 65 acres of shallow water bottom, selected for the propagation of seed oysters.

The proposed Curtain Island Flashlight and Patrol Station, which is expected to be in operation next season will be less than a mile from and overlooking their Curtain Island holdings, this proximity of protection greatly enhances their value. The Malpeque Bay Silver Foxes and Oysters, Limited is being incorporated for the purpose of further increasing and developing the business which has been so successfully carried on by the Malpeque Silver Black Fox Co., Ltd., and also to acquire a name sufficiently comprehensive to cover as well their large and ideally located oyster areas and to provide for the rapid development of the same.

NEGRO TO BE MAYOR OF BATTERSEN COUNCIL.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—Labor came out a victor in the municipal elections held throughout England on Saturday. The labor party counts twenty-four gains, whilst the Conservatives lost the same number of losses and the Liberals lost a few seats.

The elections in York city turned upon the proposed appointment of a railway shunter as lord mayor, with the result that the Liberals lost seats and the Unionists gained control of the council. The labor candidate in the Keighley, Yorkshire, parliamentary by-election failed to retain his seat in the council.

At Wigan the Unionists lost five seats to the Laborites, whilst at Bradford only three of seventeen Socialist candidates succeeded.

Several women candidates won seats in various towns. The Battersea Borough Council proposed to appoint J. C. Archer, a photographer, but a negro, as mayor. If he is chosen he will be the first colored mayor in London. His wife is also colored. Archer, who is guardian, was nominated by the Provisional council and a poor law greaves, who have three majority over the opposition.

LOUIE'D-THE-LOOP 200 FEET IN AIR.

PARIS, Nov. 10.—Maurice Chevillard, at Buc yesterday, made Pegoud look like a child with a toy aeroplane in comparison with the wonderful upside-down stunts, spiral loop-the-loops, performed by Chevillard in a fifty-mile gale. On his return to Paris Chevillard challenged Pegoud to an aeronautical duel. Pegoud works in a specially built Bleriot monoplane, with wings adapted for upside-down flying, while the aviator is strapped in his seat with regular harness over his shoulders to prevent him from falling out. Chevillard wheeled his light-weight stock Farman biplane and outlanders to Buc, tested his machine, glanced casually at the overcast skies with clouds scudding before a fifty-mile wind, shrugged his shoulders, stepped into the car, adjusted a single light strap around his waist, and sailed aloft as lightly, casually and unconcerned as a wisp of smoke from a cigarette just cast aside.

STARTLED THE SPECTATORS. To the little group of French reporters and a representative of the Globe, for whom the exhibition was especially given, the biplane seemed tossed by the wind as a small boat on the sea in a raging gale of the mid-Atlantic, but soon by a wide curve Chevillard was seen returning, then, lost in a fog of lowering clouds, they only heard the whirr of the engines struggling against the gale. Suddenly the machine reappeared, diving straight through the thickest mist, standing on end with the tail in the air. It seemed there would surely be a terrible accident. The spectators gasped and started

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Special 56 x 76 Blankets	\$3 55 pr.	for \$2.84
" 56 x 76 "	3.90 "	3.25
" 60 x 80 "	4.50 "	3.75
" 60 x 80 "	5.00 "	4.00
" 60 x 80 "	5.25 "	4.25
" 64 x 84 "	5.75 "	4.75
" 60 x 80 "	6.00 "	5.00

Extra Special 60 x 80, 100 p. c. wool 6 lbs. \$6.50 for \$5.85.

Extra special 64 x 80 100 p. c. wool 7 lbs. \$7.50 for \$6.75.

Flannelette Blankets 98c to \$1.75.

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forward, when, with a graceful swoop, it recovered its level keel and came careening, racketing toward the hangars and rising gradually to a height of 500 feet directly over the heads of the spectators.

NEW RECORD FOR WOMEN.

PARIS, Nov. 11.—Mme. Fallier yesterday made an aeroplane flight of 174 miles. This is a new record for women.

AN INVITATION

One could keep on talking of the splendid stock and take up columns of space but why should one, when the reader has a cordial invitation from Patons to call at any time, any hour, and view at leisure the departments touched on and those that haven't even been mentioned, such as the leather goods, novelties in all the fancy articles so much featured by manufacturers and the little niceties that add so much to the well dressed appearance of any lady. The invitation again is given.—

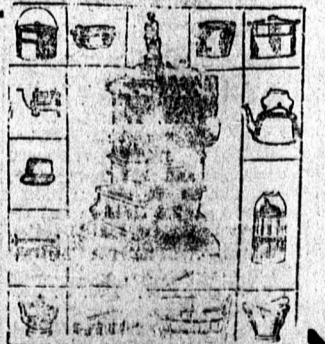
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2616-11-12M21E11.

"Patons store contains one of the largest and most exclusive stock of furs in P. E. Island. When you consider the unsurpassed superior quality of this immense stock, combined with a guarantee workmanship which has reached the highest artistic perfection, you will realize how complete will be your satisfaction both in quality and price. Patons.

2615-11-12M21E11.

Superior Heating Stoves



Our heating stoves are the kind that give superior heat with minimum consumption of coal. They last longer and give better satisfaction in every way. See the line.

Extra Grade Kitchen Utensils

In enamel ware, tin ware, granite ware—kitchen utensils of all kinds—we are sure we can give you superior satisfaction for we buy from the leading houses in Canada, pay cash, buy in large quantities and our low prices mean a distinct saving for you.

Fennell & Chandler

Shoes for Growing Feet

We've sturdy, good-fitting SCHOOL SHOES for Boys and Girls, with soft, strong uppers and good stout soles. Boy's Boots in Calif. Box Kip and heavier leathers, strong but not clumsy. Also a Boy's boot made of selected Box Kip, Black Chrome Tanned, made with heavy sole and bellows tongue on a neat, good fitting last. Sizes 1 & 2 \$2.85, 3, 4 & 5 \$3.00. Girls' Boots in Calif. Box Kip, Pebble, etc. at lowest prices.

GOFF BROS

DR. A. W. CHASE'S CATARRH POWDER 25c.
Is sent direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Efflores. Heals the ulcers, clears the air passages, stops droppings in the throat and permanently cures Catarrh and Hay Fever. It is the best remedy free. Accept no imitations. All Dealers or Dispensaries. Dr. A. W. Chase, Toronto.